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The Carolina Farmer

November, 1961

★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

THE NANTAHALA CONTROVERSY
rate case rages; TVA power proposed

A HAVEN FOR BACHELORS
Pinebrook Farms is a man's hideaway

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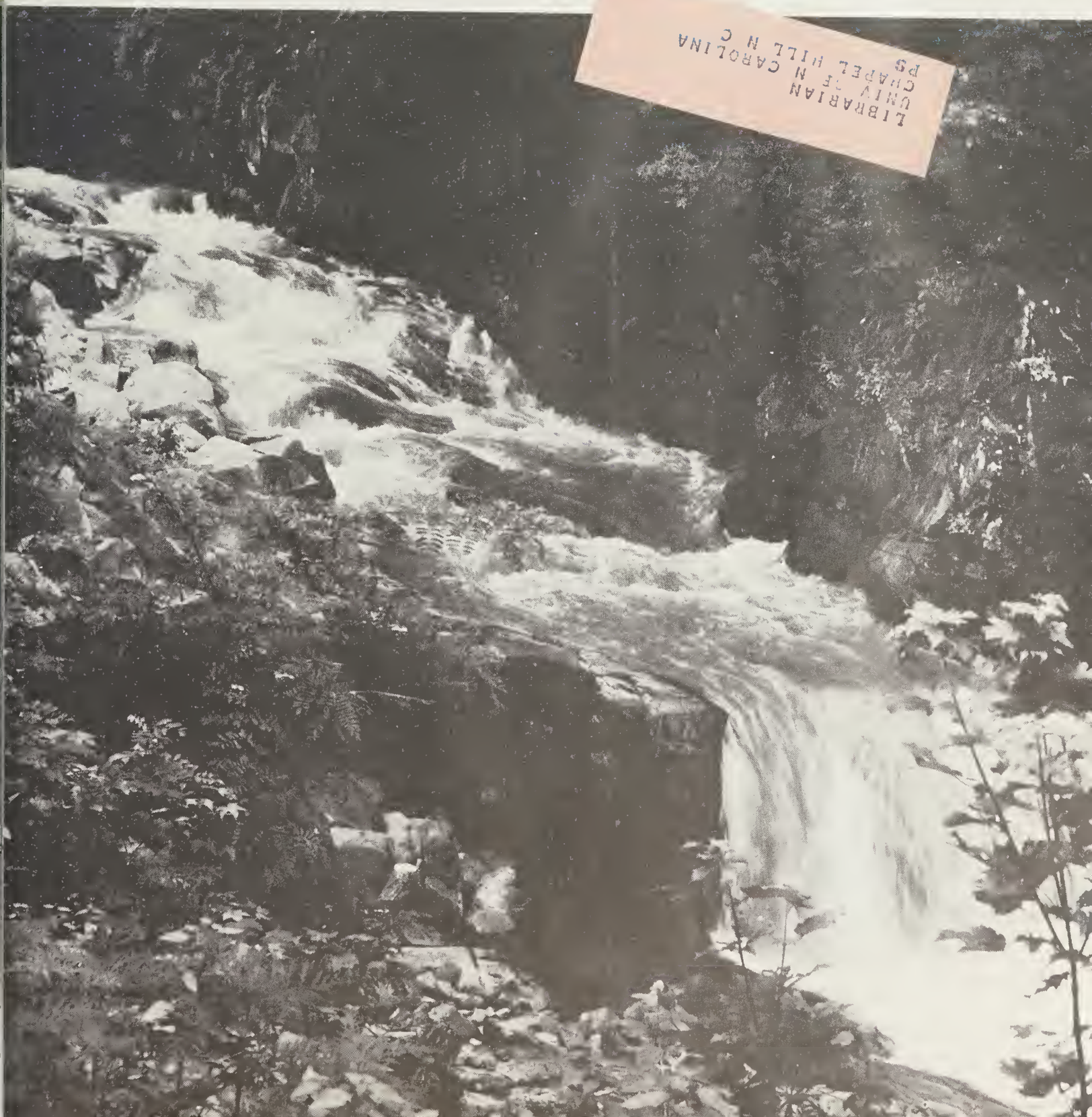

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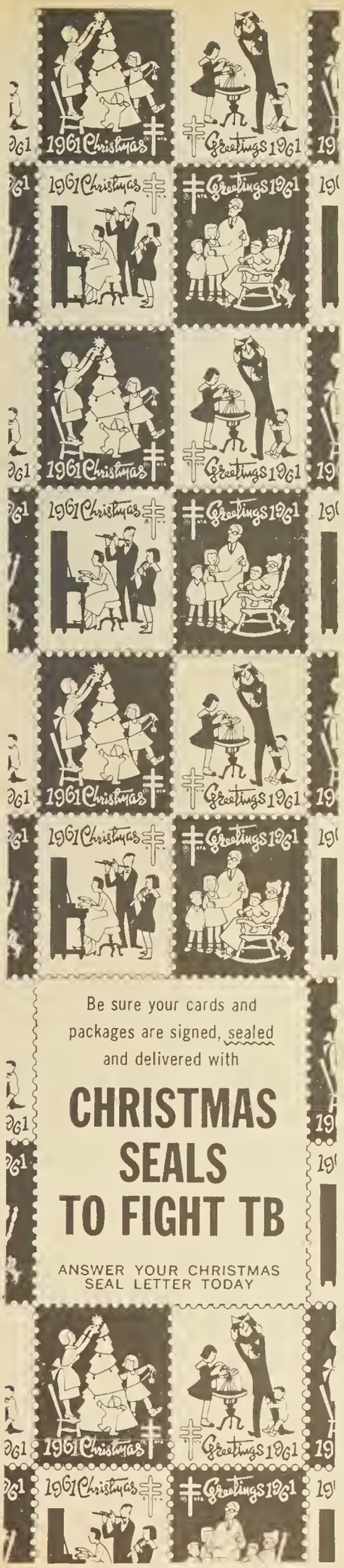
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Greetings 1961
Be sure your cards and packages are signed, sealed and delivered with
CHRISTMAS SEALS TO FIGHT TB
ANSWER YOUR CHRISTMAS SEAL LETTER TODAY

THE FRONT PORCH *by Dick Pence*

Charles Craven, whose delightful column appears daily in the *News and Observer,* has of late been carrying on a running battle with the Junior Chamber of Commerce boys in Eastern North Carolina. The feud apparently ended with the column reprinted below. Since I don't intend to start a similar feud with the Jaycees, the following is reprinted without comment:

"All right. This is the last of the Jaycee kick. No more! One of the boys writes from Wadesboro:

" 'Out of the goodness of my heart I am going to get you off the limb you put yourself on. I can assure you if you will print the Jaycee Creed and nothing else in your column, you will not hear another word from present Jaycees or ex-Jaycees . . . JC-ingly yours . . .'

"The Jaycee Creed:

We believe that Faith in God gives meaning and purpose to human life,
That brotherhood of man transcends the sovereignty of nation,
That economic justice can best be won by by free men through free enterprise,
That government should be of laws rather than of men,
That earth's great treasure lies in human personality and service to humanity is the best work of life.

"Well . . . you left out mother. But we are particularly moved and comforted by the lines . . . 'economic justice can best be won through free enterprise' . . . and . . . 'service to humanity is the best work of life.'

"They sound like something circulated by a power company just before the rates are raised."

I'm continually fascinated by the process through which people attempt to avoid unpleasantness through the use of words. This is how, for instance, garbage collectors become "sanitation engineers," and ditch diggers become "excavation engineers."

Now this practice apparently has crept into the world of roadside signs. Practically anywhere in the country you can see signs which read "TRASH CAN AHEAD." But last summer I noticed this sign near a small eastern Ohio town:

REFUSE
RECEPTACLE
AHEAD

I'm a little uncertain as to the significance of this—unless, of course, Ohio's quality education program is considerably ahead of ours.

Normally I'm a rather easy-going traveler. I seldom pack until just before I'm ready to go; hardly ever forget anything; am usually on time for planes and such.

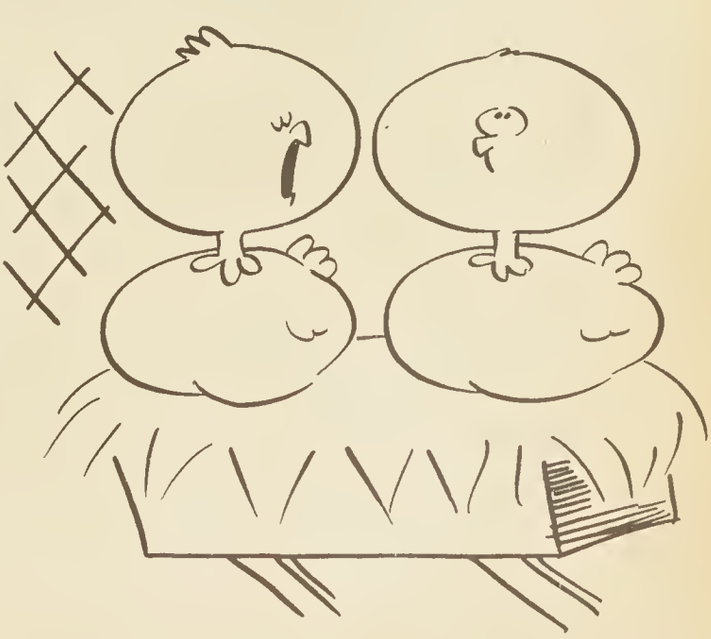
But in all probability the folks at the ticket counter of one airline at Hartford-Springfield Airport in the Connecticut countryside would just as soon I traveled by train next time.

Recently I spent a weekend with a friend now living near there—and my troubles started even before he got me home from the airport.

At Hartford, some 20-30 miles away, we discovered we'd left one of my bags sitting in the airport parking lot. I re-

(Continued on page 26)

Gertrude **by Ted Trogdon**



"And another thing—don't ever lay an egg with two yolks or they'll expect it of you."

The fence on the cliff

An old saying goes: "Better put a strong fence 'round the top of the cliff than an ambulance down in the valley."

Right now, as far as territorial rights of rural electric cooperatives are concerned, the ambulance may well be heading toward the valley.

REA Administrator Norman Clapp has said pirating of choice loads in rural territory long served by co-op systems is reaching serious proportions. "There is a spreading pattern in seizure of thousands of co-op consumers by power companies hungry for more profitable loads in the rural areas they once refused to serve," said Clapp.

"You may think your particular co-op is sate now," said the Administrator, "but mark my words the days are numbered. Your turn will come, and you had better be sure that when that time comes, there are some ground rules to protect you."

These ground rules, of course, must come from the General Assembly. The "fence" must be protective legislation guaranteeing the right of cooperative rural electric systems to serve consumers in the service territory they have developed—even though that territory may be later annexed by a city.

The 1961 North Carolina General Assembly rejected such legislation, in spite of the fact that territorial disputes are frequently erupting in our State. Now, more than ever, the need for the "fence 'round the cliff" is present.

Success in winning the battle of territorial rights may well depend on the actions of each co-op member in the coming year. It may well depend on whether you express your thoughts to your legislator, or on how you vote in 1962.

The fence must be built, and it's still not too late to build it. The alternative is to keep ambulances in the valley.

the Carolina Farmer

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THE COVER—The water on this month's cover is flowing down the Nantahala River—one of the rivers now harnessed by the Nantahala Power and Light Company. The story on page 10 gives the latest on the Nantahala rate case and proposed sale of the firm's transmission and distribution system. The photo is by Ralph Mills.

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A Haven for Bachelors

By DICK PENCE

BACHELORS, take heart. Somebody does care.

And several bachelors have found out already. They're the ones living at Pinebrook Farms on Union Electric Membership Corporation's lines.

If owner Bill Simmons were in the market for renters—and he seldom is—he could run an ad which might read something like this:

> Home for rent. Bachelors only. One bedroom, large living room and kitchen separated by bar. Furnished, including range, refrigerator, disposal, built-in blender, air conditioning, other extras. Also maid and laundry service, free Sunday paper, swimming pool, fallout shelter. Pleasant country surroundings only 25 minutes from downtown Charlotte. Low rent includes all utilities and extras. Pinebrook Farms, Rt. 2, Matthews, N. C.

These unusual homes had their beginning over seven years ago. The Simmonses—Bill, his wife Virginia, and their daughters Ginger and Faye—were living on the outskirts of Charlotte when they bought what later became Pinebrook.

Bill, a factory representative for a national furnace manufacturer, operated the farm on a sharecropper basis for five years. "It didn't work out," he explains, "because I was away too much of the time." So he ended the tenant-farming operation.

Three years ago Bill and Virginia remodeled one of the tenant houses into a beautiful country home. They began going out for weekends and entertaining, among others, some bachelor friends.

One such guest was Norman Prevatte, production supervisor for WBTV in Charlotte. During one stay he remarked, "I wish I had a place in the country like this."

Bill and Norman continued to discuss the idea and soon reached agreement on a rental contract. In September, 1959, the first house was started, and a month or so later, Prevatte became the first bachelor "subscriber" at Pinebrook Farms.

He like his new home so much that his enthusiasm soon engulfed another friend. In fact, in the next 12 months three more bachelor homes went up, and another followed the year after.

Now Pinebrook has five bachelor dwellings occupied by seven young men. Their ages range from early 20's to the early 30's. Their occupations are just as varied—power tool representative, insurance adjustor, engineer, newspaper circulation man, drapery store operator and branch manager for a bleach company. Most work in Charlotte; others travel much of the time.

Pinebrook is still growing. Construction of a sixth bachelor unit is scheduled to get underway soon. The Simmonses, now living in the remodeled tenant house, are also planning to build themselves a new home on the farm and rent the tenant home to two or three bachelors. Eventually they hope to have 12 bachelor units. "Then we'll be big enough but not too big," says Bill.

Even then it's unlikely that Pinebrook Farms will be able to meet the demand that has built up for its bachelor units.

The reason? Well for one thing, Pinebrook is more than just a housing development. Something besides sticks, bricks and pieces of furniture has gone into its makeup.

In back of the entire project is an idea—an idea that somewhere there should be a place suited to the needs of the bachelor businessman. A place where he could sit and relax, visit his neighbors, or entertain his guests.

And more than that, the owners and subscribers—"they're more than tenants," says Bill Simmons—like to think of themselves as one big, happy family. And they are.

"We look for our 'boys' in the evening and on weekends in much the same way we look for our older daughter in from a date," say Bill and Virginia.

The feeling is mutual, because the "boys" look to their landlord and landlady almost as though they were their parents.

The Simmonses take extra care to

Hospitality is a byword at Pinebrook. Here John Prenger (center) entertains next-door neighbor Ralph Prinkey (left) and another guest. In each home a paneled bar separates kitchen from living room. Open ceilings add spaciousness to living room-kitchen.

Bill Simmons, Pinebrook owner, shown as he leaves fallout shelter, which can handle eight. It features radio, record player, intercom, piped-in music, phone.

Pinebrook's bachelor homes are furnished with a tasteful blend of old and new. A French phone and a coffee-pot lamp give John Prenger's living room a rural touch.

make sure new renters will fit in with those already there. "We always have new boys over a couple of times to let them visit around," says Bill, "We want to make sure they'll get along all right with all of us before we rent to them."

The more obvious attractions of Pinebrook for bachelors are the homes themselves. Each is built on the same order. A spacious paneled living room is separated by a bar from the all-electric kitchen. Opposite from the kitchen is a floor-to-ceiling old brick fireplace flanked by built-in bookcases. The living room and bedroom have wall-to-wall carpeting. One house has two bedrooms; the others are one-bedroom units.

The houses are situated from 200 to 300 feet apart, giving the occupants plenty of privacy.

A couple of extras that few housing developments have are the swimming pool and the fallout shelter.

The pool was built a year ago and is a popular spot for the "boys" on hot summer evenings.

The shelter, just finished, will handle eight during an attack. It's almost a home by itself and is completely equipped—including such extras as piped-in music, radio, telephone and an intercom system to the house.

It also has a canned-heat stove, an electric stove, a storage-battery electrical system, a hand or electrically operated air cleaner, a 42-gallon supply of water as well as a tap from the well, a chemical toilet, places for four to sleep and emergency rations for eight.

Another plus for Pinebrook Farms is its location. It's a little over 10 miles from Charlotte and it takes only 25 minutes to reach the corner of Trade and Tryon streets in the heart of town. Just far enough out, say the "boys," to escape the hustle and bustle of the city.

Bill Simmons considers Pinebrook and its bachelor homes a complete success. "It makes an interesting avocation," he says. "And we've always had fine boys living here. Having them around adds a lot of spice and variety to our lives."

Not that renting to bachelors is without its problems. One that keeps popping up is that the boys sometimes fall from the ranks of bachelorhood. Since no married folks are allowed, this means the loss of a subscriber. Norman Prevatte, the first Pinebrook bachelor, was lost that way.

Virginia Simmons points out another problem than can arise. One young man brought his girl friend with him to look over a vacant house. "He liked the place fine," Virginia says, "but the girl friend wouldn't let him move in. I guess she was afraid he might like it too much and decide to stay permanently."

Floor-to-ceiling brick fireplaces and built-in bookcases are standard in each Pinebrook home. Good books and good music are too. John Prenger's stereophonic record player and his collection of books can keep him entertained when he's not away on business.

Since Bill Simmons pays all the utility bills for Pinebrook, he's probably one of Union EMC's better customers. In addition to all the usual electrical appliances in each home—range, refrigerator, hot-water heater, television—some have a number of not-so-common electrical devices.

All the houses have a pair of yard-lights in front and back, for instance. And most of the "boys" have hi-fi sets, complete with sound piped into the bedroom. One has a heat lamp in the bathroom—operated by a switch above the bed—to take the chill off those winter mornings.

Add it all up, says Bill, and it means an electricity bill of $80 or $90 a month. "It's a little higher because we rent to bachelors," laughs Bill. "They're not the best ones in the world for turning off lights they're not using."

This is the spirit that makes Pinebrook Farms more than a housing development for bachelors.

Each Pinebrook home has an all-electric kitchen—including a disposal, range and refrigerator. Above, James Kilcher displays ample cupboard space in his home.

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

By Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association

Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus was the chief executive, who along with farm and Grange leaders, sponsored the Rural Electrification Authority and by law delegated to it the responsibility of electrifying rural North Carolina. At that time, only 3½ per cent of the farms in the state had central station electric service. Governor Ehringhaus and the other early leaders would have been pleased beyond their fondest expectations could they have attended the oath of office ceremony for appointed and re appointed members of the Authority in Raleigh last month and had a chance to review the Authority's accomplishment report of 1961. At the time C. L. Ballance, Milton V. Scott and Glenn Palmer were being sworn in, the report showed that almost 98 per cent of North Carolina farms had central station electric service.

A member of the Council of State recently stated that "of all the agricultural programs of my lifetime, rural electrification has had the greatest effect upon North Carolina agriculture."

We owe these early leaders—Governor Ehringhaus, Governor W. Ker Scott, Dr. Clarence Poe, Dr. James S. McKimmons and others—our thanks And we're certain they would be gratified at the success of the program they labored to create.

★

If there is to be a change in who supplies power to the area now served by Nantahala Power and Light Company, the citizens of the area want to have a say. Swain County, Jackson County, Bryson City, Webster a five-county association of citizens of Clay, Cherokee, Graham, Swain and Haywood counties, along with the Grange, want TVA power distributed in the area.

These groups maintain the counties all lie within the Tennessee Valley watershed. They want the benefit of water resources—already developed by Nantahala and TVA—to be returned to the people through the distribution of TVA power.

It has been demonstrated clearly by TVA that power developed from the peoples' resources for the peoples' use has resulted in revolutionary economic developments. Power, though sold at low rates, is the source of revenue used by TVA to work such changes.

TVA power and technical assistance could be a big factor in the continued development of our western-most counties.

★

Last month, Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation went back to the State Supreme Court to argue that the high court's findings had not been interpreted properly when the Superior Court judge wrote the order in the Blue Ridge-Hudson case. The Superior Court said that Blue Ridge could continue serving its present members in Hudson, but could not serve new members. Blue Ridge contends that it should be able to provide service to new members within 300 feet of their lines as provided by its contract with Duke Power Company.

Meanwhile, Pee Dee also was expected to appear again before the high court with a similar case involving the town of Rockingham.

Scott Elected New Master

Grange Honors Tarheel Manager

☐ Walter E. Fuller, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, and Mrs. Howard D. Robertson, secretary of the Forsyth Pomona Grange, received the North Carolina State Grange's Distinguished Service Awards at the Grange's 33rd annual convention in Boone last month.

The same meeting saw Robert W. Scott of Haw River, son of the late U. S. Senator W. Kerr Scott, elected Master of the State Grange, replacing Harry B. Caldwell of Greensboro, who had held the top Grange post since 1937 and did not seek re-election.

In announcing that the Man of the Year award had gone to Fuller, Caldwell said, "He has distinguished himself in agriculture and rural development. He is a farmer, a former dairy specialist, a former county farm agent, a leader in rural development and a statesman. We are proud to recognize his many contributions to North Carolina agriculture."

Fuller has been executive manager of Tarheel Electric since October, 1960. Immediately prior to that he was administrative assistant in charge of the rural telephone program for the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority.

He served as Master of the Gold Sand Grange for many years, and is currently a member of Capitol Grange.

Mrs. Robertson, honored as the Grange's Woman of the Year, is a member of Clemmons Grange, where she served for 25 years as secretary. At the state level, she is a member of the Home Economics Committee of the State Grange.

Caldwell, in making the award, said, "Mrs. Robertson, together with her late husband, have worked side by side in the building of the Grange, the community and the church. Their interests and activities have gone beyond their own state."

Bob Scott had been Grange Overseer, second post in executive authority, and assistant to the Master. A. C. Lawrence of Wake County was named to replace Scott as Overseer.

Scott, a graduate of State College, operates a 2,400-acre farm at Haw River, which includes among other enterprises a 300-cow dairy.

Caldwell will continue in his post as head of the Grange's insurance division. He is now chairman of the National Agricultural Advisory Commission to the Kennedy Administration, and executive secretary of the Farmers' Cooperative Council. He will also continue to serve on the executive committee of the National Grange, a position he has held since 1954.

The Grange delegates at the meeting adopted an agricultural policy adhering to basic principles of the past—that this nation's growth and progress are results of its agriculture's unequalled productivity; that farmers deserve net income comparable to workers in other segments of the economy; and that the pattern of family farming should continue to dominate American agriculture.

The Grange delegates adopted a resolution backing rural electric cooperatives in their fight for territorial integrity. Also adopted was Resolution 66 of West Macon Grange and Resolution 11 of Stecoah Grange, which said the Grange opposes rate increases for Nantahala Power and Light Company, opposes the sale of Nantahala to Duke Power Company, and favored TVA power for the area, to be distributed by Blue Ridge Electric Association and/or Haywood Electric Membership Corporation. —DICK PENCE

Walter E. Fuller
. . . Man of Year

Mrs. H. D. Robertson
. . . Woman of Year

Harry B. Caldwell
. . . Outgoing Master

Robert W. Scott
. . . New Grange Master

The Nantahala Controversy

A major power battle is in the making as western North Carolina groups seek TVA power in the area served by Nantahala Power and Light Company. Meanwhile, testimony continues in Nantahala's rate increase hearing and the company seeks to sell its distribution facilities to Duke Power Company.

THE CONTROVERSY surrounding a rate increase for Nantahala Power and Light Company and the proposed sale of the company's distribution facilities to Duke Power Company has theatened to erupt into a full-scale public-vs.-private power battle.

The battle took shape early in October when two rural electric co-ops asked the State Utilities Commission to delay hearings on the proposed sale until they could complete studies prior to making a "fair, firm and reasonable offer" for the same facilities Duke is seeking to buy from Nantahala.

The two cooperatives—Haywood Electric Membership Corporation of Waynesville and Blue Ridge Electric Association, Inc., of Young Harris, Georgia—are seeking to provide the area with power from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

They are receiving strong backing from consumers in the Nantahala area. Swain County, Jackson County, the towns of Webster and Bryson City, and the Five-County Commission for TVA Power have all asked the Utilities Commission for permission to intervene in opposition to the sale to Duke and in support of the co-ops.

These groups and others are also pressing their opposition to a rate increase request Nantahala now has before the Commission.

The magnitude of the battle became apparent at a hearing on Oct. 20 when a Duke attorney, opposing the co-ops' motion to delay, asked the Utilities Commission not to let the co-ops interject "the public power issue."

He warned that "any extension of TVA power (into this area) will be fought bitterly—not only by our utility company but by every utility company in the United States, and by many other businesses which are vitally interested in protecting our capitalistic free enterprise profit system."

Nantahala—a wholly owned subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America—serves its parent and some 16,000 consumers in the six western North Carolina counties of Jackson, Macon, Swain, Graham, Clay and Cherokee.

Blue Ridge is presently providing parts of Clay and Cherokee with TVA power.

Haywood, a wholesale power customer of Nantahala, serves the area just to the east of Nantahala, including parts of Macon and Jackson counties (see map).

Residents of the Nantahala area, along with Haywood and Blue Ridge, contend that allowing Nantahala to sell its distribution facilities to Duke would deprive them of the benefits of their natural resources. They say power from Nantahala's hydro facilities—partly acquired by eminent domain—would then go only to Alcoa.

They have historical backing on which to base their contention. In 1953 the State Supreme Court reversed a Utilities Commission ruling allowing Nantahala to raise its industrial rates.

The opinion said "if you cut through the form and get to the substance" Nantahala is "just another agency of Alcoa, retailing just enough of its production to permit it to pose as a quasi-public corporation with the right to use the water power resources of this State, to exercise eminent domain, and enjoy other monopolistic privileges, while in fact it was created to serve its master."

Meanwhile, the Tennessee Valley Authority — which operates Nantahala's hydro plants—has said it will provide power to the area "if the people of the area want it and if there is a consumer-owned system to distribute the power."

Groups backing the co-ops' plan to acquire Nantahala's facilities have said that low-cost power is vital to the development of the area. One spokesman claimed "it will be disastrous to our people" if they have to pay the higher rates.

Here's what a comparison of rates shows. If a family used 500 kilowatt-hours a month, it would have to pay $7.90 under TVA's highest residential rate. Under Nantahala's present rate the cost would be $8.50; under its proposed rate (now in effect under bond pending outcome of the rate hearing),

COMPARISON OF RESIDENTIAL RATES

	TVA Basic Rate	Duke Power Co.	Nantahala P&L Co. Present Rate	Nantahala P&L Co. Proposed Rate*
Minimum	$0.75	$0.80	$1.25	$1.80
Kwh included	25	10	15	20
Kwh per month				
25	**$0.75**	$1.39	$1.75	$2.00
40	**1.20**	1.97	2.50	2.60
100	3.50	**3.36**	4.10	4.40
250	**6.00**	6.36	6.00	7.15
500	**7.90**	9.51	8.50	10.90
1,000	**9.90**	14.51	13.50	18.40

*Now in effect under bond

the cost would be $10.90. Duke's rate would be $9.51, and may limit the hours of operating a water-heating device. (see chart).

One industrial customer of Nantahala's has said the increase would cost it about $140,000 a year.

This newest battle is just another in a long series of controversies in the complex case which had its most recent start almost a year ago. It was then that Nantahala applied to the Utilities Commission for about a 33 percent rate increase.

Nantahala met strong opposition from consumers in the area, private corporations served by the company, and from Haywood EMC and North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation.

This opposition has centered around an agreement Alcoa has with TVA, under which TVA operates all of Nantahala's hydro plants as well as other hydro facilities owned by Alcoa.

In addition to Nantahala, whose dams are all upstream from TVA's Fontana Dam, Alcoa also owns Tapoco, Inc., and its three dams downstream from Fontana.

The Fontana Agreement—so-called because under it TVA acquired the Fontana Dam site from Nantahala in 1940—calls for power swapping between TVA and Alcoa. All power generated by Alcoa's facilities flows into the TVA system and is returned to Alcoa on an exchange basis.

In addition, Alcoa receives 13,000 kilowatts of continuous power from TVA and can buy an additional amount of firm power.

Preliminary investigation by Haywood and N. C. EMC into this agreement revealed enough to interest the Attorney General of North Carolina. Accordingly, on June 5, an assistant attorney general went before the Commission and asked that the rate increase application be suspended until the State could conduct a thorough study of Nantahala's power costs and revenues. The Commission granted the request.

Opponents of the rate increase contend that the Fontana Agreement has apparently let Nantahala deliver a more dependable supply of power to its parent company than is indicated by the "secondary" power rates being charged Alcoa.

Also, a consultant hired by the State to study the Nantahala case, has filed written testimony with the Utilities Commission stating that Nantahala's principal hydroelectric projects were not constructed for meeting the needs of Nantahala's utility sales, but as a part of a plan by Alcoa to obtain low-cost electric energy for use in its aluminum processes.

The State's witness also will claim that Nantahala's case for the rate increase does not include enough of the benefits provided to Alcoa by the Fontana Agreement. He says the downstream dams of Tapoco, Inc., have benefited considerably by the construction of Fontana.

Just before hearings on the rate increase were scheduled to get underway on Oct. 3, a long-expected move came. Duke and Nantahala filed with the Utilities Commission for the sale of Nantahala's distribution facilities to Duke. This gave truth to to sale rumors that were heard in the western part of the State for two years, and verified beliefs that the State's study had backed Nantahala into a corner.

Opponents had charged earlier that the rate increase request was undertaken simply to lessen resistance to the sale to Duke. The requested increase would put Nantahala's rates slightly higher than Duke's.

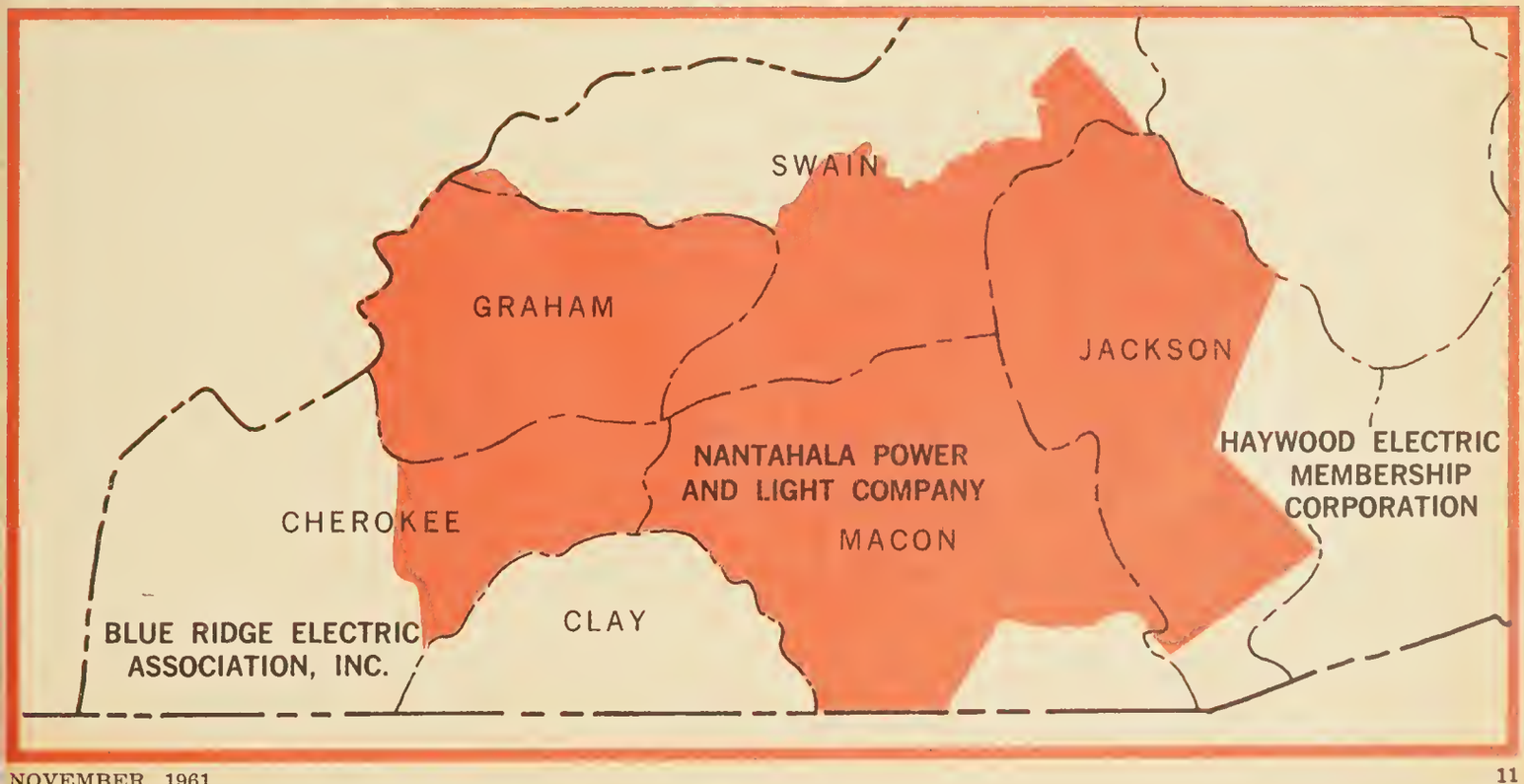
Under the sale agreement Duke would charge Nantahala's former rates for three years, then would put its rates into effect.

The Utilities Commission on Oct. 2 denied a motion to postpone the rate increase hearing until after the sales hearing was completed, and the sale hearing got underway as scheduled the next day.

After two weeks of testimony and cross-examination of three Nantahala witnesses, the hearing was recessed until early November. Testimony in the case is expected to take another four weeks.

So both the rate increase and sale controversies, as they now stand, are in the hands of the State Utilities Commission. It is expected, however, that no matter which way the Commission decides, both cases will eventually go to the State Supreme Court.

Area in color is served by Nantahala; Blue Ridge serves at west, south; Haywood east, south.



Rural America's great loss: ITS YOUNGSTERS

How to stop the mass exodus of youth to the cities is one of the most important challenges facing the nation's new Rural Redevelopment Program

By RICHARD M. HAUSLER
Director, REA Rural Areas Development Staff

FORTY years ago Dad hitched up the team while Mother packed Son's few belongings in a suitcase, all except the new suit he would wear. Together they drove to the railroad station for a sad farewell as Son went off to seek a career in the city.

Son expected to return to the farm some day, but, of course, he didn't. As life sped by, there would be countless moments when he would yearn for the serenity of his rural birthplace. But like author Thomas Wolfe, he'd find, "You Can't Go Home Again."

Basically, this episode has changed little in recent decades except that daughters have joined sons in what has now reached the proportions of a mass exodus from the rural areas. Three of every four farm youths leave for the cities before they reach 30.

So vast has been the human flood to the cities in recent years, that nearly 50 per cent of all Americans now live in 13 huge "strip cities." One-sixth of the nation's entire population, for example, live in the almost solid metropolitan area running from Boston down the Atlantic Coast through Washington, D. C.

What's the reason for this continuing rush to the cities? Would the Nation benefit if it could be slowed? What can rural America do to keep more of their

WHAT IT COSTS NORTH CAROLINA

IT COSTS North Carolina farm families a sizable pocket of change to rear and educate the youth who are migrating to the cities.

And what makes it worse is that our rural areas don't get the benefit of this capital outlay—it goes to the cities.

James G. Maddox, professor of agricultural economics at North Carolina State College, has compiled some figures that show just how costly the off-farm migration is to our rural people.

He estimates it takes some seven to eight percent of the annual gross farm income of the State to rear and train the youth who later go to the city. During the 1950's this amounted to $696 million!

Some 209,000 youths between the ages of 10 and 20 left North Carolina farms from 1950 to 1960. The costs incurred in rearing and educating these young people were borne by farm families. But the incomes which the youths will earn and spend will benefit the urban areas where they are employed.

Only a few of these young people ever repay their parents. As a result, there is a heavy and continuous drain of capital out of rural communities—money that might otherwise be available for raising standards of living or production efficiency.

Maddox says there are at least two ways to lessen the effect of this migration. One way would be through financial aid to education. Another would be to expand industry into areas nearer the supply of rural labor.

Says Maddox, "There is a need for local industrial development in North Carolina—because there apparently will be no end to the off-farm migration of youth. It will continue as long as there are low incomes in agriculture, high rates of population increases among farm families and an increase in labor-saving machines and equipment in farming."

youth—their greatest asset—at home? The present Administration and Congress have given a great deal of study to these questions and have come up with some promising answers.

The migration of youth to the cities is largely a result of the declining economy of rural areas. Mechanization has cut the need for people on the farms. Also farm incomes have dropped to the point where agricultural workers make only half as much money a year as the national average. And there are not a sufficient number of nonfarm jobs in the small towns to give employment to rural youngsters.

But life is more than just a matter of dollars and cents. Modern conveniences are a powerful lure and too often rural communities cannot provide up-to-date facilities such as water systems, sewage disposal, good schools, hospitals, and other important community facilities.

So along with the search for a better income, young people continue to flock to the cities for the opportunities they offer in the way of better living.

Industries, which could bring jobs, shy away from communities which cannot furnish good schools, hospitals and other facilities.

In a massive effort to reverse this trend that is sapping the vitality of rural America, the Administration has launched a comprehensive program to help rural people restore economic vigor to their areas. The Area Redevelopment Act, signed by President Kennedy last May, provides loans, grants and technical assistance for the hardest hit rural sections. Supplementing this is the Rural Areas Development program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which is mobilizing the resources of all USDA agencies for an attack on the problem in all rural areas.

And America's REA-financed rural electric systems are playing a key role in tackling the problem. Owned and controlled by rural people, they are the logical organizations through which rural people can pool their efforts to revitalize the economy of their communities. The Rural Electrification Administration, a USDA agency, is committed to providing technical assistance, certain types of loans, and help in locating credit necessary to translate ideas into successful business enterprises.

Although a great variety of assistance is available through the Federal government, however, it is up to the rural people themselves to supply the initiative to get the ball rolling. No ready-made solutions can be handed down from Washington.

You, as a rural resident, can join hands with your neighbors in the bootstrap operation of creating job opportunities in your communities. By so doing, you'll be taking a giant step towards reversing the flow of youthful talent to the huge population centers.

How do you get started in this important work? First, it would be a good idea to take a hard, honest look at your community. Try to determine what are some of the more important things that the youth of the area want and expect of a community in which they are to spend their lives. You will probably discover that these are some of those things young people consider essential:

Good Schools: Providing adequate educational facilities, including vocational training in high schools, is vital. Without such facilities, it will be largely a waste of time trying to establish rural industries.

A Good Hospital: Rural people are entitled to modern medical care as much as their city cousins. People looking for a place to start a business rate this as a top requirement. Federal financial help is available to help build hospitals.

Good Community Facilities: Water and sewage systems are two other top priority items demanded by business people. Communities can obtain Federal aid for such facilities through agencies like the Community Facilities Adminis-

(Continued on page 24)

The Crisis in Rura

Norman Clapp, administrator of REA, told delegates at the Region I meeting of NRECA the job of rural electrification is not done. Here, in shortened form, are the remarks he made at Richmond.

I AM HERE today to tell you frankly, perhaps bluntly, that the battles are not all over. I am here to talk with you about the "Crisis in Rural Electrification," and I can assure you we are facing a crisis in rural electrification which may very well determine the ultimate fate of the cooperative systems you have worked so hard to build.

... What you have accomplished is ... history. It is a rich history which demonstrates what rural people can do when they set their minds to it. ... You successfully built hundreds of electric systems. You did it better and cheaper, and you did it in tougher, thinner areas, than the old hands of the power companies would admit could be possible.

The vital ingredients in your achievement were a high sense of public responsibility and an enthusiastic willingness by countless rural people to devote time and energy to this kind of public service. That sense of public responsibility has been a unique trademark in this program.

The cooperative electric systems in the REA program are private enterprise institutions. Each is "investor-owned" just as much as any of these power companies now spending millions of dollars trying to convince the public that this tag somehow is their special proprietary virtue. Your electric cooperatives are owned by nearly five million investor owners. What is more, these investor owners are people who live on their systems, are served by them. They are local owners, not absentee coupon clippers. The investments come the hard way, a little at a time, from modest incomes, yet I dare say their investments are properly entitled to as much public concern and protection as that of any Wall Street investor.

... Your very success has created the present crisis in rural electrification. The rural territories which the power companies passed up in disdain have now become attractive to them. As a result the cooperative systems which developed the rural areas they now serve are threatened by mounting attacks from the outside.

... This is the crisis. Here are the challenges. Upon our efforts—yours at home and through NRECA and ours in REA—depend the ultimate survival of cooperative rural electrification, control of the systems you have built, protection of the growing investment of rural people in them, and the role of electric power in the future development of rural America.

... In the total picture, the problem of adequate power supply is our most immediate concern. If we are to meet the growing needs of rural areas for electric service our capacity to provide that power must grow apace. Power must be available on a dependable basis and at as low a cost as possible on terms that are fair and reasonable. Each system must have full opportunity to serve all loads in its area—the bigger and better loads as well as the smaller, more expensive ones; the denser as well as the thinner areas.

REA-financed borrowers currently buy about 38 percent of their power needs from commercial power companies in the wholesale power market. REA-financed generation facilities supply only about 16 percent of their needs. The balance is purchased from publicly owned generating sources such as TVA, Bureau of Reclamation, regional power authorities, and municipalities.

REA borrowers are major customers of the power companies, and we have no objection to that—provided the power supplied is adequate, economical and available on fair terms, and provided the power companies do not use their control over the source of power to cripple our borrowers' systems.

We do not object to the dual rate. We do object to the power supplier dictating what consumers our borrowers may or may not serve in their own service areas.

Last year 189 REA borrowers had to purchase their power under such contracts from 19 different power companies. The penalty rate is nothing more than a device by which these companies deprive a co-op of the load advantages of industrial and commercial power users in its area. The power company charges the co-op one wholesale rate for power needed to serve the smaller consumers on the cooperative's system, and a penalty rate for power needed to serve the large consumers. This is an invasion of our borrowers' territory and a violation of their rights.

... So far as we are concerned at REA, we do not propose to approve any such power contracts. We are determined to get ride of the dual rate and similar restrictive clauses in the power contracts affecting our borrowers.

And we are serving notice upon power suppliers that we do not propose to leave our borrowers dependent for power upon companies that are demonstrating every day and in every way their basic hostility to our cooperative systems.

... In view of this, we have broadened our criteria for measuring the desirability of REA-financed cooperative generation and transmission facilities. As before, we will grant loans where economically feasible for such G&T facilities if the other power sources available are either inadequate, undependable or more costly than REA-financed generation. But in addition we will also approve feasible G&T loan applications if it is necessary to protect the future security and effectiveness of our borrower distribution systems. This is the so-called "third criterion" of REA's generation and transmission policy added under the new administration.

Electrification

CLAPP

...More recently a new threat has developed. As our nation's population surges upward, people from the urban centers spread out into the countryside. Farmlands become housing developments. Then come the shopping centers, and the cities push their boundaries wider to keep up with the growth. In the 12 years from 1948 to 1960, the number of cities annexing rural territories more than tripled, and the number of square miles annexed increased almost four times. Last year 712 cities with populations of at least 5,000 annexed more than 1,082 square miles.

When rural areas developed in good faith by the co-ops are annexed and brought within the new city limits, the power companies are quick to take advantage of the fine print in their franchises.

And just to show how it can work, there is a city in Oklahoma that reached out and annexed an area served by a rural electric cooperative. It kept its legal hand on the area while the city's enfranchised power company used the annexation as leverage to pirate cooperative consumers. This compelled the cooperative to negotiate sale of its facilities in the area. Then the city de-annexed the area.

Pirating of the choice loads in rural territory long served by co-op systems is reaching serious proportions. Across the country from one coast to the other, there is a spreading pattern in seizure of thousands of co-op consumers by power companies hungry for the more profitable loads in the rural territories they once refused to serve.

Co-ops must fight to hold the territory they pioneered. Continued area coverage and low rates depend upon serving the richer portions along with the thinner areas of their territory. In some cases, sheer survival of the co-op is going to be threatened by the new inroads of the power companies. The geography of population growth is more vital to the existence of non-profit, member-owned co-ops, than it is to any other type of power system.

...This growing encroachment on co-op service areas is not confined to isolated instances. It is a general pattern. It is vitally important that you realize this fact. You may think your particular co-op is safe now, but mark my words, the days are numbered. Your turn will come, and you had better be sure that when that time comes, there are some ground rules to protect you.

This threat cannot be successfully answered on a case-to-case basis. Nor can it be met by federal legislation or action. The only effective answer must come through your state legislatures. State protective legislation is required guaranteeing the right of our cooperative rural electric systems to serve all consumers in the service territory they have developed and to continue to serve that territory even though it may at some later time be annexed to a municipality.

...Success in winning both the battle of power supply and the battle of territorial integrity rests with the leadership of the rural electrification movement and upon the extent to which the 20 million people who benefit from cooperative electric service can be aroused to the dangers threatening local ownership and control. This is where you come in.

The need for members to understand their rights and responsibilities in a cooperative enterprise was never greater than it is today. The issue of whether a farm family could or could not get lights was easily understood 25 years ago. Today the lights are in, and the issues are now issues of comparative rates, better service, who is to control the systems, and who is entitled to the benefits which flow from electric service. These issues are more subtle, less obvious, but just as important as getting that first hook-up 25 years ago.

...The job of rural electrification is not done. We have hooked up 97 percent of the nation's farms with central station electric service in the last 26 years, it is true. But the bigger job of realizing the maximum benefits from that service is just beginning.

We now face a showdown battle which will in all likelihood determine whether cooperative rural electrification will be able to survive.

REA-financed rural cooperative systems represent a middle way between the commercial profit-taking power companies on one hand and public power systems on the other. They are private enterprise, but with a built-in public conscience. Not only must they retain a permanent place in the electric power industry of this country, but they must be allowed to move ahead and fulfill their destiny in the future development of rural America.

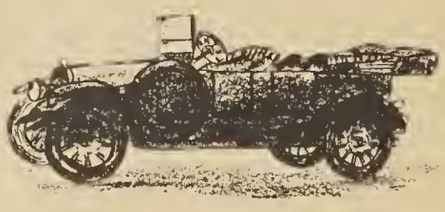
I am here today to assure you that President Kennedy believes not only in the great past performance of this program but also in its even greater future. And let me assure you, also, that it does make a difference—a very great difference—to this program when the President of the United States is on your side. It makes a difference who is the Secretary of Agriculture. And I hope it is your finding by this time that it makes a difference who is Administrator of REA.

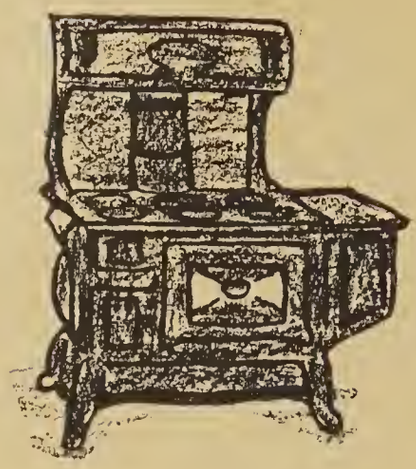
So far as this Administration is concerned, the course is clear. We believe in this program. We believe in the rural people who have built it. You have our support.

The question now is—will we have yours?

the very latest in 1912

By LENNIS D. ISAACS





☐ They weren't standing still by any means fifty years ago. Women folks were offered the latest styles and house furnishings by mail order catalogs and magazine advertisements just as we are today.

By turning through a 1912 fall and winter catalog, you can see the very latest wearing apparel sketched. One of the better listed hats retailed at $14.98, but was a bargain at that. The description read that the two beautiful plumes used for the handsome trimming would cost you $7.50 each. A suit retailed at $14.95 and was designed by one of the most noted Parisian tailors.

As to the mode of living, more people were getting cars and they were right handsome vehicles. Some of the cars advertised were Ford, Chevrolet, Reo, Maxwell, Metz, Hudson, Saxon, International trucks, Nash, Star, Dodge, Mitchell, Overland, Chandler, Elkhart and so on. Prices ranged all the way from $665 to $1,200 and $1,500. However, buggies and hacks were still very much in use and advertised widely.

Nice wood ranges were something every farm woman coveted and there were many good reliable stove companies. The newest models along about 1912 could boast of a reservoir to heat water and a warming closet to keep your food hot for a good while.

And the convenient thing about ordering so many of these things for your home, according to several advertisements, was that you could send as little as one dollar with your order and the merchandise would be shipped to you, guaranteed to give you satisfaction. In many cases you could pay as little as 75 cents a month on them.

There were a few gasoline washing machines advertised. The machine advertised most in the farm magazines was one that worked by a hand lever, which you had to operate back and forth until your clothes were clean. One advertisement claimed: "You will hardly know you have done your laundry—it is so easy." One such ad invited you to order a machine for one dollar down and let the machine pay for itself from there on out. How this was to be done, I couldn't imagine.

And there were pumps in those days, too. One advertisement pictured a young lady lugging two large pails of water. It made the claim that every young farm girl that carried water would walk the distance equal from New York to Los Angeles before she was married, just lugging water.

Farms close to cities served by electricity were offered some electrical appliances.

The kerosene lamp had come a long way and there were the Aladdin lamps that furnished almost as much light as a small electric bulb. One thing very popular and advertised most of all was the phonograph, which of course was a pleasure to own.

Rambling through a number of magazines and catalogs fifty years old or older is a convincing way to learn that farm life hasn't been standing still—we were progressing fifty years ago, just as we are today.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

QUESTION:

How do you tell your steady that you don't want to go steady, anymore?

. . . asks Joan Wheelers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wheelers. Joan is a freshman at Wilton High School and lists basketball and swimming as her favorite sports. The Wheelers are members of Wake Electric Membership Corporation.

What's Your Problem?

If you'd like the point of view of other teenagers, send your question to the Teen Roundtable, c/o The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If your question is chosen for our teen panel to answer, we will send you $5.

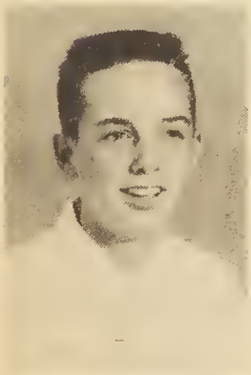
Be sure to include the following information: your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation and your special interests or talents.

Loretta Respess
Woodstock EMC

"I believe that you should tell your steady as soon as you decide you do not want to go steady, because it is not fair to either you nor he if you keep on going and you do not want to. You should tell him in a nice way that you have found out that you no longer want to be tied down to just one date. If your steady is a considerate person, he will not want to keep you tied down when you do not want to be. I do not believe, however, that you should cut yourselves off from each other completely."

Jack Sineath
Central EMC

"If I was going steady with a girl and decided I wasn't ready to settle down to go with just one girl, I would tell my steady at her house that we should quit going steady for a while. We could see if we could really get along without one another except for being friends and join in having fun with other girls and boys. If I was interested in some other girl, I would tell the truth about it and not be going with someone behind her back."



Seth Barrow
Pitt & Greene EMC

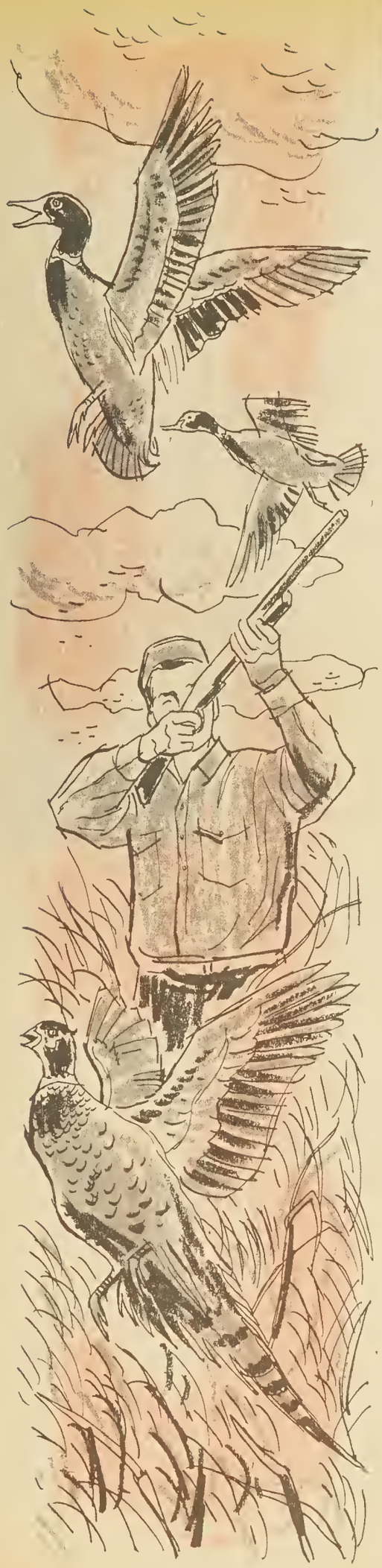
"You should sit down with your steady and talk it over together. You should give her some reasons why you think you should break up and ask her to express her feelings about it. After you have talked things over and decided to break up, you should still remain the best of friends. Both you and your steady should feel that this was just a relationship that did not work out. This way you will have broken off without hurting each other's feelings and pride."

Linda Smith
Burke-McDowell EMC

"You should be the one to tell your steady. Do not try to get someone else to do this job for you. When you tell him that you think the two of you should discontinue dating steadily, remember to break up without hard feelings toward each other; remain friends if possible. You should have a reason for wanting to break up. Tell him your reason, whatever it may be. It may have been a misunderstanding that could possibly be straightened out."

Thanksgiving Season

Thanksgiving Day could almost be any day at the Woodrow Price home on Dixie Trail in Raleigh. Mr. Price keeps their electric freezer well-filled with game during hunting season. Here Mrs. Price shows her two daughters, Mary and Cathy, how to pack plastic-wrapped doves into neat rows.



It's not only the man of the house who is out shooting game for the Thanksgiving table. Women are appearing more and more often in the duck blinds, because they'd rather go along than stay home.

Others are resigned to their fate, after the first clarion call known as the annual dove shoot.

Those women who stay home keep busy packing lunches for the hungry hunters. They're also prepared for the sight of that new electric kitchen strewn with all kinds of limp wild game.

* * *

There are several ways of freezing the cleaned wild game. Mrs. Woodrow Price, whose husband is managing editor of the *News and Observer,* prefers the ready-made plastic bags secured with a tight twist of rubber band.

Her electric freezer is well-stocked with all kinds of game, year around. Husband Woodrow is well-known as a sportsman.

They have a vacation home on the end of Cedar Island, and both fishing and hunting paraphanalia fills their car on trips to and fro.

* * *

Nita Orr, who's a home economist with the extension division of State College, likes foil—heavy duty type—for freezing game that is to be kept for some time.

It's best to use a double foldover for the cut ends of foil, to seal out all air, and to do the same for the two open ends.

If you're the type who loses things in your electric home freezer ("what IS that strange lump, there?") do use some kind of stickum tape for a label, and add the date.

I found a dearth of recipes for preparing doves when my herd of men came home with 18 of the little dears one weekend.

* * *

I culled every cookbook and cook in sight, and got sidetracked only now and then by recipes for preparing wild boar's legs and fricasseed owl.

Since the quail season opens Thanksgiving Day, you won't have any for dinner at noon, probably. Many cooks fry quail, but I like this recipe:

Roast Quail

Rub cleaned bird with allspice, salt and pepper, inside and out. Stuff with raisins (and little green grapes, if available) and place on rack in roasting pan. Cover entire front of birds with thin slices of white bacon. Add 1/2 cup boiling water to pan. Roast at 400 degrees for 15 minutes; cut heat to 375 and roast 15-20 minutes more. Baste with cointreau last 15 minutes or with cider or orange juice.

* * *

The Manteo Woman's club got up a handy little cookbook, and Mrs. Woodie Fearing's recipe for Baked Wild Duck is good. Here 'tis:

* * *

Mrs. Fearing's Duck

Parboil duck for five minutes with small piece celery and small sliced onion. Drain; rub inside and out with salt and pepper and pinch of ground ginger. Place inside duck a half of small onion, piece of apple studded with cloves and a small white potato. Bake 20 minutes at 450 degrees uncovered; reduce heat to 350 degrees and bake covered 15-20 minutes per pound. Baste with equal parts melted butter, hot water and red wine or orange juice.

* * *

Doves

Doves should be dry picked, drawn and aged for one day. They may be prepared as quail, or in these ways . . .

Dove in milk: For three doves, you will need one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper and two tablespoons butter. Split doves and rub with mixture of butter, salt and pepper. Place in skillet, and add one-half cup milk. Cover, and simmer gently until tender.

Doves and mushrooms: Rub cleaned birds liberally with butter, and insert butter into cavity of birds. Place in casserole in 450 degree oven. Sear, then reduce heat to 350 degrees. Pour can of mushroom soup over birds. Turn occasionally and baste frequently with butter and drippings. They will cook quickly, like quail, and should be seasoned before serving. Add extra mushrooms for small amount of pan gravy, golden and delicious. Currant jelly is excellent with this.

Woman Talk

. . . . . with Lee

November's a spicy month. It's the caramel scent of baking apples, while sugar crinkles in amber threads in the pan. It's the month of ex-leaves, too, burning and being raked and being eyed with a sigh.

I lean against the sink and again I bless the builder who gave me a kitchen window. It is my thinking place, for planning Christmas lists and bemoaning that my boys already have outgrown their September-bought school shoes.

A flash of red streaks past the glass panes. It is those lovely cardinals, busily cracking seeds in the wild bird feeder.

Wings flutter, and I see why. A squirrel sneaks up now-slick branches and leaps upon a limb. To my hilarious, crooning delight, he hangs by his tail and crams seeds into his mouth.

I am lost in admiration, but birds will have no food at the rate he is eating. So I lower the feeder by its cord, mentally computing the length of an extended squirrel plus tail and arms.

* * *

The following morning is golden and crisp. I feel the urge to bounce my hands in yeast dough. Soon, I promise.

Outside, cardinals and waxwings and sassy little chickadees hop about the feeder. No doubt they have spread the word about the "easy touch" in my back yard.

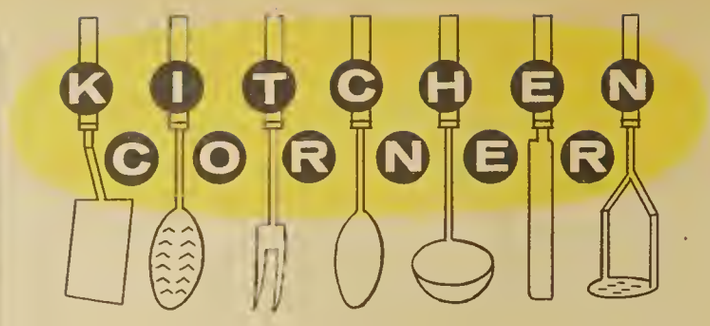
Like the villian in a cowboy movie, comes the squirrel. Birds withdraw and await at a watching distance.

Squirrel assumes his usual stance, head down. The silence indeed could be cut with a knife. Do squirrels swear?

After a few idle swats at the feeder cord, resulting in no handfuls of seed, he leaps to the top of the little round feeder house.

Unequal weight turns the feeder into a whirling carrousel with a furry passenger. Paws clutch frantically, and after a desperate grab, squirrel hurls to the ground. He lies there, dazed and embarrassed.

If you're wondering now. Yes—early today, squirrel was back. Sitting on the branch, while he hauled up both cord and feeder, for easier dining. If he saw me, through the window, he gave no sign.



Recipes from Co-op Homemakers

Colorful as the holiday season is the Gum Drop Cake recipe submitted by Miss Sandra Holder, who lives on Route 1, Box 87, Deep Gap, N. C.

"The cake looks somewhat like a fruit cake. However, it is a lot better and prettier. Everyone says it is delicious," writes Sandra.

She adds that she reads *the Carolina Farmer* every month, and that her favorite sections are the recipes and patterns. She likes to cook and to sew.

A graduate of Appalachian High School, Sandra took two years of home economics, which served to inspire her interest in homemaking.

Do you have a favorite recipe you'd like to pass along to other readers and homemakers? If you'd like to share it through this column, send to: The Carolina Farmer Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along.

Include some personal information about yourself—your family, size of family, name of electric membership corporation, hobbies and such.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Miss Sandra Holder
Route 1, Box 87, Deep Gap, N. C.

GUM DROP CAKE

1 lb. box raisins	*2 cups flour*
1 cup sugar	*1 lb. large gum drops*
½ cup butter	*1 cup English walnuts*
3 eggs, beaten	*1 cup apple sauce*

Pour boiling water over raisins and allow to stand for five minutes. Cream butter and sugar; add beaten eggs and apple sauce. Sift flour and soda together; add. Add raisins (drained of water), walnuts and gumdrops cut into fourths. Mix well. Pour into wax-paper lined angel cake pan or any pan with center hole. Bake at 325 degrees about two hours. (Test at one hour, 20 minutes, for doneness.) A pan of water in bottom of oven will help prevent overly fast browning of crust. No frosting needed.

Start Knitting Now For Christmas

So pretty—the nautical collar and ribbed cuffs on little missy's sweater, to be knitted for sizes 4, 6 or 8. And for campus males or country life, knit the striped cardigan. It's in sizes 38-46.

For your copy of free directions, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request for Leaflet No. C-422, Bulky cardigan (at left) or PK-9781, middy sweater, (above).

New Electric Appliance: Kitchen in Miniature

Food can be broiled, fried, baked or roasted in a new electric fry pan by Westinghouse. It comes with a lid in which there's a broiler element similar to that found in an electric range.

Electric elements are removable, so both units of the appliance can be immersed completely in water.

It's good news for apartment dwellers with limited facilities for cooking. And it gives the homemaker an extra "range."

There's a four-inch square heat resistant glass window in the skillet lid, so the cook can peek at food without raising the top.

It will sell for about $37.85 and should be available shortly, if not already in retail stores.

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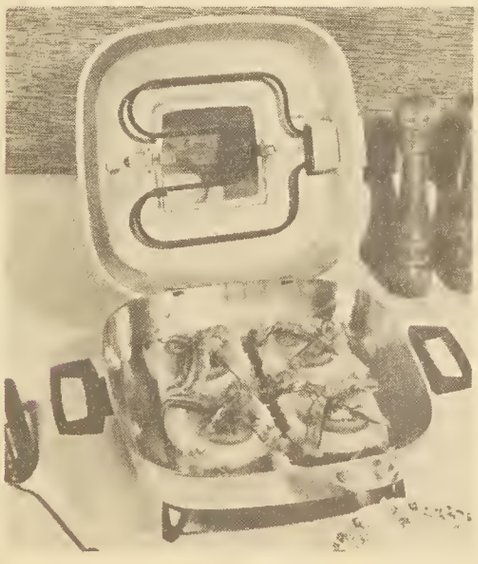
A tiny "suitcase" weighing only five pounds contains the new Westinghouse electric hair dryer.

It contains a device for scenting the hair with a favorite perfume, and will dry newly polished fingernails at the same time.



New fry pan broils, too

For teens, whose favorite hobby is changing hair styles, or mama or grandma, this would be a thoughtful gift. It will sell for about $29.95.

* * *

If you're tired of donating old washcloths for polishing silver, there's a grand new gadget especially for you.

Small cellulose sponges containing a cleaning and polishing compound will remove stains in plastic wares and also remove tarnish from silverware.

They can be used to clean mirrors, jewelry and glassware. After using many times, they can be discarded. Sold through variety stores and Woolworth company, priced at 69 cents for five spongettes and plastic holder.

How did rural electrification fare?

Here's What Happened In Congress

☐ How did the rural electrification program fare during the first session of the 87th Congress which closed up shop and went home last month?

Outnumbering the notable victories and few defeats for rural electrics were the large number of legislative measures on which Congress took little or no action and which will be collecting dust in Committee files until the second session reconvenes in January.

Briefly, here's what happened to major resources-rural electrification legislation during the first session:

Area Redevelopment Act: Passed: This measure provides for $394-million in loans, grants and technical assistance to revitalize the economy of both rural and urban depressed areas.

Colorado Project Federal Transmission Lines: Approved. After a see-saw battle which lasted until the final hours of this session, Congress approved $13,673,000 to begin construction of a $176-million, all-Federal backbone transmission system to take power from Colorado River Storage Project dams to 160 consumer-owned distributors in a five-state area. Power companies had tried to persuade Congress to let them build the key links which would have meant millions of dollars in wheeling fees for the utilities.

Hanford Power Plant: Defeated. Atomic Energy Commission's proposal to harness waste steam at its nuclear reactor at Hanford, Washington, was killed mainly as a result of opposition by power companies and coal interests. Hanford would have provided, under the original plan, 800,000 kilowatts of low-cost electricity from the waste steam, a byproduct of nuclear weaponry production. Hanford would have been the world's largest atomic power plant.

REA Appropriations: Congress approved $245-million for electric loan program for fiscal 1962. This was $35-million less than rural electrics, through their National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, had asked for. Congress approved $162-1/2-million in telephone loan funds, $12-1/2-million less than the amount requested by the National Telephone Cooperative Association.

Rural Housing Bill: Passed. Provides for direct loans for nonfarm rural housing and for farm housing and buildings in addition to $650-million for community facilities, such as water and sewage systems, for cities under 50,000 population.

Delaware River Compact: Congress authorized a compact for development of Delaware River by the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York and Delaware, without consumer-preference stipulation. However, bill provides that any project involving Federal funds must receive Congressional approval. This keeps the door ajar for consumer-owned electric distributors to secure preference in legislation authorizing project.

Resources Development: Public Works Appropriations bill contained only two new starts for power projects and these were for Corps of Engineer projects, one in Arkansas and the other in Georgia. The projects involve a combined power production of 116,000 kilowatts. The bill appropriates $1,514,000 for the two "new starts" to complete planning and to begin construction.

Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation did not receive any funds for projects involving new power production, although it did well in the transmission field with $13.6-million for Colorado River lines; $300,000 for a nationwide study on transmission interconnections; $55-million for Central Valley (California) transmission, and nearly $21-million for Missouri Basin lines. Also Congress appropriated $150,000 for a study of pumped storage by Interior.

Capital Budget: Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon opposed the Capital Budget bill which had been introduced in both this and 86th Congress. Never got out of committee.

Burns Creek and Fryingpan-Arkansas: These two major multiple-purpose projects, which received top priority rating from Interior, failed to clear hurdle of committee approval, although the latter got as far as the House Rules Committee.

Other important legislation that remains bottled up in committee includes a bill (S. 239) to establish a Council of Resources and Conservation Advisers in the office of the President, and a somewhat similar piece of legislation, a water resources bill (S. 2246) which would coordinate resources planning and development on a nationwide basis. (NRECA)

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Flowering Shrubs Blooming Size. Planting Instructions with each order. Each plant will be labeled.

	Each
Althea Double Red, 1 to 2 ft.	$ .11
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Variegated Weigelia, 1 to 2 ft.	.14
Spirea Van Houttei, 1 to 2 ft.	.10
Deutzia White, 1 to 2 ft.	.09
Forsythia Yellow, 1 to 2 ft.	.12
Persian Lilac, 1 to 2 ft.	.20
Old Fashion Lilac, 1 to 2 ft.	.29
P. G. Hydrangea, 1 to 2 ft.	.17
Tamerix Pink Flws., 1 to 2 ft.	.29
Mockorange White Flws., 1 to 2 ft.	.10
Almond Double Pink Flws., 1 to 2 ft.	.39
Hibiscus Mixed Colors	.09
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft.	.10
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft.	.10
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.	.19
Red Flwg. Quince, 1 to 2 ft.	.25
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Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft.	.10
FLOWERING TREES	
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	1.25
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2 ft.	.98
White Flowering Dogwood, 2 to 3 ft.	.15
Red Flowering Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.45
Red Flowering Crab, 2 to 3 ft.	.45
Pink Mimosa, 3 to 4 ft.	.17
Red Bud, 2 to 3 ft.	.15
Tulip Poplar, 2 to 3 ft.	.20
Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.10
Magnolia Grandiflora, 1 to 2 ft.	.59
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft.	.49
Golden Rain Tree, 1 to 2 ft.	.49
FRUIT TREES AND NUT TREES	
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.35
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.35
Belle of Ga. Peach, 2 to 3 ft.	.35
Red Del. Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.45
Yellow Del. Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.45
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft.	.45
Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.	.85
Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft.	.85
Chinese Chestnut, 2 to 3 ft.	.69
Butternut, 1 to 2 ft.	.29
Hardy Seedling Pecan, 1 to 2 ft.	.59
Red June Plum, 2 to 3 ft.	.39
Damson Plum, 2 to 3 ft.	.39
Apricot, 2 to 3 ft.	.42

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Patterns of Hope

Region I meeting of NRECA draws good North Carolina representation

☐ North Carolina helped make the Region I meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association at Richmond the best attended in the history of the event. The total registration of 442 included 116 managers, directors and employees, and 10 ladies, from 20 North Carolina co-ops.

Highlights of the meeting — titled "Patterns of Hope" — included addresses by REA Administrator Norman Clapp (see page 14) and Clyde Ellis, general manager of NRECA.

David Henderson, Congressman from North Carolina's Third District, spoke to the delegates on the subject "Your Legislator Looks at You." He pointed out how rural electric leaders could do the best job of presenting their program to their congressional delegates.

Henderson, former attorney for Four County Electric Membership Corporation, said each EMC should form its objectives and organize to obtain them. He outlined a plan for this process.

Other North Carolinians appearing on the program included J. A. Ward, secretary-treasurer of Four County EMC, who appeared on a panel discussing "New Horizons of Security"; Herman Anderson, director of power use and member relations, Blue Ridge EMC, who took part in a panel discussion on "Management Improvement and Rural Area Development"; and E. R. Crater, NRECA director from North Carolina, also a director of Davie EMC, who presided at one session. Crater was renamed to his NRECA director post.

J. C. Brown Jr., former editor of *the Carolina Farmer,* and now Potomac Basin Coordinator with NRECA, spoke on "The Potomac—River of Hope," urging multipurpose development for the river which flows through our nation's capital.

Resolutions adopted by the delegates included:

Resource Development — calling for aggressive action in this field.

TNT — supporting fully the continuance of this national advertising program — Tell the Nation the Truth — on a three-year basis through voluntary contributions of member systems.

Rural Areas Development — commending efforts on behalf of development and urging utilization of the potential of rural electric systems by providing them with information and guidance for effective local programs.

Territorial Integrity — commending the REA administrator for his policy on territorial integrity and urging action by appropriate officials to protect rural electric systems against invasion of their territories.

Multiple-Purpose River Basin Development — advocating full comprehensive multiple-purpose development, including hydroelectric power.

Savannah River Project — reaffirming support of full development of Savannah River and opposing private construction contrary to full utilization.

J. C. BROWN JR.

it's been said

The Atlanta Journal: "A stupid little argument is making the rounds these days—whether this nation is a republic or a democracy. 'This country is a republic, not a democracy,' the slogan goes. 'Let's keep it that way.'

"In the first place, the two cannot be properly contrasted. It would be like comparing a machine to the man who operates it. The truth is that we are both. We are a republic because the Constitutional Convention adopted this form of government in 1787. We are a democracy because the people—not an emperor, a dictator, a tiny power clique—run it.

"To those who started this silly argument, we'd like to ask if they would prefer to live in Canada—a constitutional monarchy and a democracy—or Red China—a republic and the most repressive dictatorship the world has ever known."

Orville L. Freeman, secretary, United States Department of Agriculture: "The cooperative movement has only begun to make its contribution to human freedom. There lie within the cooperatives of this nation resources of ability, organization, experience and conviction that can make invaluable contributions in helping people of emerging nations to achieve economic growth and higher standards of living within the framework of democracy and freedom."

Clyde Ellis, general manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association: "I think it's irrefutably true that America's investment in rural electrification and natural resources would be fully justified on the basis of national security alone, aside from the multitude of other human and economic benefits which have flowed from these programs."

Daniel L. Goldy, deputy administrator, Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce: "You (rural electric cooperatives) represent the greatest stimulating force for . . . local initiative that the farmers of America have ever known. There are few rural areas in this nation which have not been benefited from your work. There are few where your . . . leadership is not respected and valued highly."

RURAL AMERICA'S GREAT LOSS

(Continued from page 13)

tration, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Area Redevelopment Administration.

Good housing: Though it is possible to have excellent housing in rural areas, too frequently good housing is unobtainable. Lack of local financing is sometimes a problem. If so, credit can be secured through the Farmers Home Administration and other agencies.

Career Opportunities: Assuming that the above facilities are available, there is no reason then why rural youth cannot find rewarding careers in a wide variety of fields ranging from engineering to business management.

The second step is to take an inventory of the potentials of your rural area with a view as to what types of businesses or industries could thrive there. For example, if you have lakes, rivers, forests and mountains, you may have an ideal spot for an active tourist enterprise.

Or perhaps you have farm products that are being shipped off for processing. Perhaps a cooperative or corporation could be organized to do the processing locally.

Or people in your area may be buying some products that could be produced just as well or better in your own community.

Up to this point, we've been talking about what you can do, but you are not alone in this effort—or, if you are, you should not long be. Your county agricultural agent has recently been given the responsibility of working with people in rural communities to get organized to tackle the problem of rural development. In most counties agents are calling meetings to get down on paper the problems and opportunities in their respective counties, in order to work out a program to solve them.

Your county Farmers Home Administration director will be heading a panel of U. S. Department of Agriculture technical experts who can be called upon for technical assistance of any kind. If they do not have the answers, they can usually get them from a similar panel at the state level. And in Washington we have a similar panel through which expert answers can be obtained.

This is probably the greatest challenge that has ever faced rural America and the rural electric systems. The potential is unlimited. The job will not be easy. But then, back when REA was getting started, who thought that rural people with technical assistance and credit from their government could build and successfully run a multi-million dollar electric system?

The job can be done, but you have nobody to pass the buck to. Your rural electric system probably got started when an imaginative individual decided something should be done and called in a few neighbors to talk about it. The same pattern will be the key to the success of the new Rural Areas Development Program.

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● ANNUAL MEETINGS

SOUTH RIVER ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION at the Dunn Armory on Friday, November 17. Will have approximately 20 FREE PRIZES.

CARTERET-CRAVEN ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION on Saturday, December 2 beginning at 10 a.m. in the High School Auditorium in Morehead City. Will have speaker and approximately 30 FREE PRIZES.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 65-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free . . . write today! American School, Dept. X858, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37.

● MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy jeeps, trucks, boats, tents, tires, etc., direct from Government. Next 10 issues, $2. Government Surplus, Paxton, Illinois.

● POULTRY

GUARANTEED HEAVIES! Reds, Rocks, Rock-crosses $5.95—100. "JUMBO" WHITE ROCKS $6.90 C.O.D. Heavy Breeds Straight Hatch $8.90; PULLETS $17.90. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $19.90. "PEDIGREED" White Leghorn Pullets $24.90; Straight Hatch $10.90. Live Guarantee fob. RUBY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-1, Box 596, Virginia Beach, Virginia.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF THE CAROLINA FARMER, published monthly at Raeligh, North Carolina for October, 1961.

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The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: 162,646.

(Signed) RICHARD A. PENCE, Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1961.

(Signed) Thelma W. Reynolds, Notary Public. (My commission expires Jan. 9, 1962.)

Shelters

The current civil defense boom in the United States poses many complex problems for Americans. Digging, it seems, is the least of them. Recently, a contractor approached a shelter-conscious client with the question: "Now, sir, what sort of war do you want to survive?"

* * *

Waster

And there's the one about a woman sitting in a car parked in front of a meter. A man came up and asked her if she was pulling out of the space.

"Not for about fifteen minutes," she replied, glancing at the meter. "My husband says I waste too much money."

* * *

Meaning Clear

Applicants for jobs on a state dam project had to take a written exmination. The first question was, "What does 'hydrodynamics' mean?"

One chap hesitated, then wrote: "It means I don't get the job."

* * *

Squelched

A boastful Englishman was showing a Bostonian around London. "Here are two cannons we captured at Bunker Hill," the Britisher said proudly.

"How nice," said the American, politely. "You have the cannon. We still have the hill."

"Look, you lead your life of inner turmoil, and I'll lead mine."

HALE!

New Business

The head of a small motion picture studio in Hollywood was summoned by the head of a large downtown bank.

"About that loan of two hundred thousand dollars . . ." began the banker.

"Mr. Smithers," interrupted the movie man, "what do you know about the motion picture business?"

"Frankly, nothing" replied the banker, distinctly bothered at being interrupted.

"You better learn it fast then, brother," said the movie maker. "You're in it!"

Wise Cracks

. . . Automation is man's effort to make work so easy that women can do it all.

. . . We don't live by bread alone. One must have a fist full of credit cards.

. . . Most of us don't put our best foot forward until we get the other one in hot water!

. . . The best excuse for ignorance is that instant knowledge has not been perfected.

* * *

Problem Mother

The distraught mother took her ten-year-old problem child to the psychiatrist. "Bring him back in three months," the psychiatrist suggested, "and, in the meantime, because you're obviously worried, taut and tense, I want you to take these tranquilizer pills three times a day for the next ninety days."

When the lady came back with her boy three months later, the psychiatrist asked, "How's Billy coming along?"

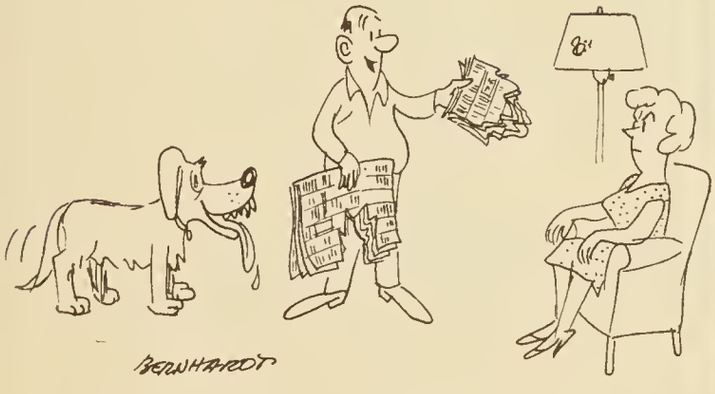
Replied the mother: "Who cares?"

* * *

New Game

On a farm a group of children were playing in a mud puddle. A neighbor asked one of the lads: "Are those pies for sale?"

"Pies? Can't you see this is money?" rejoined the boy. "We're playing Soil Bank."



"I taught Prince to bring in the paper. Want part of it?"

"Goodman's Fabric Shop marked down a bolt of cloth."

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Complete Engineering Services for North Carolina Farmers: Design, Blueprinting, Sales, Installation, and Service.

— FRONT PORCH —

(Continued from page 3)

ported this predicament to the local airline office, and was instructed to call (long distance) to the airline's counter at the airport.

This I did and while I held the line an obliging clerk ran down to the lot. Minutes later he returned and reported, obviously out of breath, he had my bag in hand.

Half an hour later an airport limousine delivered the bag to a Hartford hotel, where I picked it up.

But the worst was yet to come. Two days later I came rushing into the airport terminal—two minutes after my plane for Raleigh had taken off.

The clerk was very sympathetic and offered to try to get me on another airline's flight.

"Let me see your ticket, please."

"I forgot it," I answered, afraid to look him in the eye.

So he made out a new ticket. And I'm positive his eyebrow raised knowingly when I told him my name.

I didn't get on the other airline's flight, but I finally got booked on the first flight the following morning. I understand several clerks around the terminal were giving right good odds I wouldn't make it.

I did—baggage, ticket and all. The flight was enjoyable, but I can't say I cared for those knowing, amused glances I kept getting until I got aboard.

AROUND THE HOUSE *by Archie Hathcock*

Christmas Decorations

Decorating your property for Christmas will contribute to the atmosphere of this happy season — and for the home handyman, it is a chance to show some imagination.

If he has a portable electric jig saw, he's especially "in business," because this tool can be used to shape intricate designs and cut shapes of Santa Claus, his reindeer, the traditional candle, an elf and other symbolic figures right in the home workshop.

Templates for the above figures can be used right on the spot to trace patterns on duolux panels.

He need not be an artist, either. You can actually transfer the design you wish to enlarge from a sketch or newspaper photograph by using what is called the grid system. This is a series of squares locating the position of each part of the subject in proper proportion.

By propecting the grid squares to a scale the size he wishes to make a Santa Claus, for instance, the home handyman simply draws the same number of squares to be used in the project. He then draws the character on the board one square at a time, in exactly the same boxes this symbol occupied on the paper gridwork.

Once the lines have been transferred to the wood, it will be easy work to follow it with a jig saw—and later a paint brush—once this preliminary job is finished.

These handyman products can be made large, to display outdoors, or petite, to adorn a table or mantlepiece. If the subject will reside outdoors, be sure it is made of exterior-grade material. It also is wise to prime paint each object before giving it a final coat.

Cyclic Lighting

Nurserymen can save as much as 95 percent of their lighting costs by using a new method called cyclic lighting. It requires use of artificial light in patterns of short, regularly occurring intervals for three to five hours in the middle of the night to control growth of some plants, with a total of only 12 minutes of light per night. Scientists report that this 12 minutes of light, properly applied, is just as effective as four hours of continuous light applied during the night.

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FLOWERING SHRUBS (1 to 2 ft. Tall)	Each	5 Plants For
Althea, Double Red	$ .10	$ .45
Althea, Double Purple	.10	.45
Glossy Abelia, Pinkish White	.23	1.00
Native Azalea, Asst. Colors	.23	1.00
Crepe Myrtle, Red	.69	3.25
Cydonia Japonica, Red Burning Bush	.29	1.25
Deutzia, White-Pink Flowers	.09	.40
Hydrangea Pee Gee	.15	.70
Red Weigelia	.19	.90
Pink Weigelia	.09	.40
Yellow Weigelia	.15	.60
Persian Lilac, Orchid Color	.19	.75
Old Fashion Lilac, Purple	.23	1.00
Snowball Bush	.20	.90
Mockorange, Large White	.09	.40
Flowering Quince, Red	.19	.90
Forsythia, Yellow Flowers	.11	.50
Spirea Van Houtti, White	.10	.45
Pink Spirea	.10	.45
Bush Honeysuckle, Red, Pink	.15	.60
Hibiscus, Asst. Colors	.09	.40
Red Snowberry	.09	.40
Sweet Shrub	.10	.40
Russian Olive	.19	.90
Flowering Almond, Double Pink	.35	1.50
Pussy Willow	.19	.90
Red Barberry	.30	1.25
FLOWERING TREES		
Pink Dogwood—2 Ft.	.95	4.50
White Dogwood—2 to 3 Ft.	.15	.70
White Dogwood—3½ to 5 Ft.	.35	1.50
Red Flowering Peach—2 Ft.	.45	2.00
Red Flowering Crab Apple—2 to 3 Ft.	.59	2.75
Purple Leaf Plum—2 to 3 Ft.	.49	2.25
Pink Mimosa—2 to 3 Ft.	.15	.70
Red Bud—2 to 3 Ft.	.15	.70
FAST GROWING SHADE TREES		
Chinese Elm—2 to 3 Ft.	.17	.75
Silver Maple—2 to 3 Ft.	.17	.75
Lombardy Poplar—2 to 3 Ft.	.17	.75
Tulip Poplar—2 to 3 Ft.	.17	.75
Weeping Willow—2 to 3 Ft.	.25	1.00
Sycamore—2 to 3 Ft.	.39	1.75
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Pin Oak—2 Ft.	.89	4.00
COLLECTED EVERGREENS		
American Holly—½ to 1 Ft.	.20	.90
Mountain Laurel—½ to 1 Ft.	.20	.90
Short Leaf Pine—1 to 2 Ft.	.18	.75
Hemlock Spruce Pine—1 Ft.	.20	.90
Rhododendron—½ to 1 Ft.	.35	1.50
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50 South Privet Evergreen Hedge—1-2 Ft.	1.00
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25 Forsythia, Goldenbell—1-2 Ft.	2.50
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25 Red Cedar—1 Ft.	2.50
25 Double White Spirea—1-2 Ft.	2.50

VINES		
Wisteria	.35	1.50
Bitter Sweet	.15	.60
Halls Honeysuckle	.15	.60
Red Flame Honeysuckle	.25	1.00
Trumpet Vine	.15	.60
Collected Clematis Vine	.35	1.50
Concord Grape	.49	2.00
FRUIT AND NUT TREES		
Red Delicious Apple—2 to 3 Ft.	.49	2.25
Yellow Delicious Apple—2 to 3 Ft.	.49	2.25
Elberta Peach—2 Ft.	.35	1.50
J. H. Hale Peach—2 Ft.	.35	1.50
Kieffer Pear—2 to 3 Ft.	.75	3.50
Cherry Trees, Sweet; Sour—2 to 3 Ft.	.89	4.00
Plum: Burbank, Methley—2 Ft.	.59	2.75
Chinese Chestnut—1-2 Ft.	.89	4.00
Hardy Pecan Seedlings—1-2 Ft.	.89	4.00

BONUS PLANTS: On all orders over $3.00 you get (3) extra flowering shrubs (our choice).

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TWO OUT OF THREE

Three necessities for an effective program of rural areas development are: electric service, modern communication and good roads. REA loans finance the first two. Rural electrification attracts payrolls, makes rural areas more attractive to live in, more comfortable, more efficient. It has created a new billion-dollar-a-year market for the electric appliances and equipment manufactured by town and city workers.

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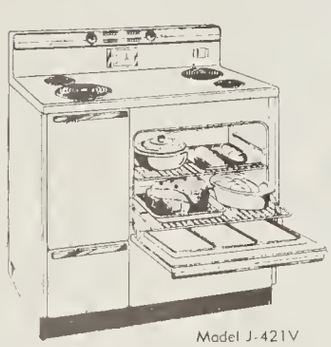

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- Self Cleaning Oven Units
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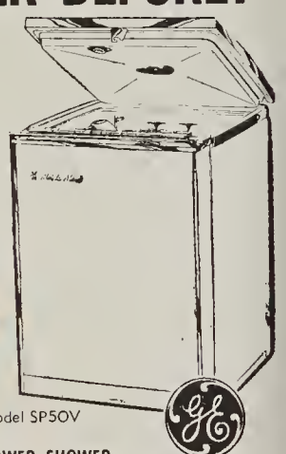
Model SAM720WWD

GENERAL ELECTRIC ULTRA-VISION TV

- "Daylight Blue" Big 23 Inch Square-Corner Screen
- G. E. Glarejector Reflects Room Light Downward
- Hy-Power Chassis Full Power Transformer
- Up Front Wide-Range Speaker
- Contemporary Styled Consolette
- Base As Shown Slightly Extra



Model SP50V

POWER SHOWER MOBILE MAID DISHWASHER

- Needs No Installation
- Push-Button Control—3 Washing Cycles
- Holds NEMA Place Settings for 12
- Rolls Everywhere, Stores Easily
- Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

Model TA 212

GENERAL ELECTRIC DIAL-DEFROST REFRIGERATOR

- Only 28" Wide
- Full Width Freezer
- Needs No Door Clearance At Side
- Porcelain Vegetable Drawer
- Chiller Tray

MEN'S AND LADIES' RAINCOATS

$3.98 VALUE

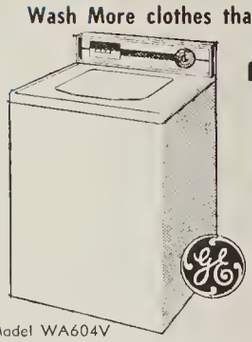
- Full Pockets
- Underarm Ventilation
- Raglan Sleeves
- Waterproof
- Will Not Crack Or Peel
- Packed In Individual Carrying Bags
- Choice of Sizes

99c

Get one for home, office and automobile.
LIMITED SUPPLY

*Distributors Recommended Special Price

Wash More clothes than ever before!



Model WA604V

12 FULL POUNDS

- Three Wash Temperatures
- Two Rinse Temperatures
- Decorator Back Splash
- Two Cycles

See Your Franchised G-E Dealer for.... TOP-QUALITY LOW PRICE

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